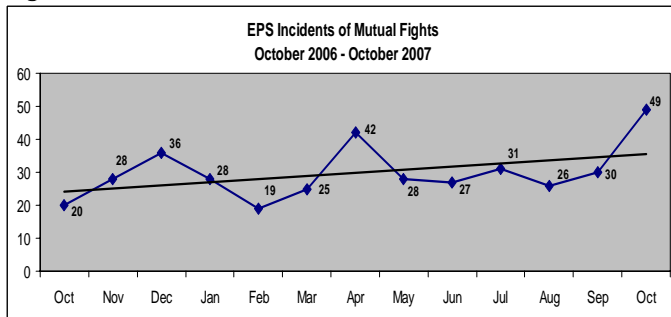


Janet Napolitano, Governor
 Michael D. Branham, Director □ Dr. Kellie Warren, Deputy Director
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Figure 1:



Over the last year, the number of Eagle Point School (EPS) mutual fights is increasing at the rate of approximately one per month.

CURRENT ADJC RESEARCH

Stella Vasquez, (2007), Monthly report on substance abuse and mental health disorders.

Fully 84% of the juveniles in secure care were diagnosed with a substance abuse problem. Over half (56%) of the juveniles were *substance dependent* while approximately one quarter (28%) were *substance abusers*. Almost one third (30%) have used amphetamines at some point, and among females, over a third (40%) were considered amphetamine dependent. Over a third (36%) of the juveniles in secure care have been diagnosed with a mental health disorder. This percentage excludes juveniles with "conduct disorder." Almost one in five (18%) of the juveniles in secure care had a co-occurring mental health and substance disorder.

Stella Vasquez and Michael Jones, (2007), Secure Population Forecasts.

The Department's institutional population is projected to slightly increase from a total of 613 on July 31, 2007 to 619 by the end of fiscal year (FY) 2008. In FY 2007, the Department received an average of 60 new commitments each month, slightly higher than the FY

2006 average of 56 juveniles per month. In FY 2007, approximately 76% of all parole revocations were revoked, 20% reinstated and 4% withdrawn. In FY 2007, approximately 52% of all juveniles were revoked for technical violations, i.e., abscond from parole, dirty urine test, etc. The average length of stay *served* by ADJC new commitments has decreased since FY 2000, from 8.2 months to 7.6 months. The projection assumes no changes in rates observed during FY 2007 for the following three key factors: the relative proportion of ADJC admissions given court-ordered minimum sentences, the actual lengths of stay served by ADJC new commitment releases, and the number of juveniles returned each month as parole violators. Also, the proportion of parole violators who are returned for hearings and then revoked is assumed to remain at the same level throughout the forecast period.

John Vivian, Gopal Chengalath and Sandy Jones, (2007), Security, Separation and Exclusion Report, July – September 2007.

Encouraging signs appear in the third quarter of 2007 as declines were evident in assaults and injury assaults. These improvements were realized concurrent with reductions in the use of staff interdiction or restraint measures. Both separation rate and median time (2.4 hours) spent in separation declined. Disruption of facility was the most common reason for admission to separation followed by self-referral and danger to others. Exclusion use declined during the third quarter as well, but on a monthly basis, exclusions are trending upward. Over half (57%) of the exclusions were youth initiated and the average time on exclusion declined to 43 minutes.

JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA

Is Arizona juvenile crime increasing?

JUVENILE JUSTICE LITERATURE REVIEW

Allard, T., Wortley, R., and Stewart, A. (2005). The Purposes of CCTV in Prison. *Security Journal*.

There is a considerable body of research showing that the correctional environment plays a powerful role in determining offender behavior, and that changing the environment can play a crucial part in reducing offender misconduct. Allard et al., examined camera surveillance and its effects upon safety and adult inmate misbehavior. They found that prisoner misbehaviors such as drug possession, self-harm/attempted suicide, damage/vandalism, sexual assault, and property loss/theft occur in locations that are poorly supervised or not under camera surveillance. In accordance with other findings, they found that inmate-on-inmate and inmate-on-staff assaults occurred in locations where inmates congregate and engage in unstructured activity such as common areas, units, cells, showers, and exercise yards. Their research found that hostile, unplanned inmate assaults were more likely to occur in locations that were under camera surveillance while planned assaults involving more than one perpetrator or weapon occurred in locations not under camera surveillance. Through interviews with correctional officers and inmates, they found support for the possibility that camera surveillance in the prison setting improved feelings of safety and reduced misbehavior in typically unsafe areas such as the exercise yards, work areas, and education or program locations. Allard et al., found even more support for the use of camera surveillance to prevent assaults, escapes, sexual assaults, and self-harm or attempted suicides. Overall, they found that camera surveillance had a positive effect upon safety and inmate misbehavior.

Chad Trulson, (2007) Determinants of disruption: Institutional misconduct among state-committed delinquents, *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*.

Males, non-Whites, gang members and those with earlier and more extensive and more serious delinquent histories were found to be more likely to become assaultive in juvenile correctional facilities. Trulson found that youth with earlier and more extensive and more serious delinquent histories were more likely to disrupt correctional facilities. He found few variables to be significant correlates of female violence. Trulson examined 4,684 juveniles released from juvenile secure facilities between 1997 and 2004. The author notes that most research on correctional violence has been done

on adult prisons, and two general explanations have been found. The “deprivation” explanation sees violence caused by the correctional conditions. In other words, violence is “a normal reaction of normal people to abnormal conditions.” The “importation” explanation, on the other hand, views violence as being caused by the characteristics of the offenders incarcerated. This view has examined such things as age, race and prior gang affiliation of the offenders. Trulson’s study only examined factors associated with the importation explanation of correctional violence.

Jeffrey Butts and Howard Snyder, (2006) Too soon to tell: Deciphering recent trends in youth violence, Chapin Hall Center for Children.

Butts and Snyder note that recently, certain commentators and public officials have raised concerns about a possible rise in U.S. crime, with particular emphasis upon a rise in violent juvenile crime. Butts and Snyder state that “predictions of a coming wave are premature at best. Crime remains at or near a 30-year low.” Factors the authors found contributing to the decline in crime include increased prison populations, improved economic conditions, greater access to housing and employment, changing cultural standards of behavior, effects of the illegal drug market, gun laws, community policing and other criminal justice innovations. The 2005 crime victimization studies show no increases in the overall rate of violent crime, however, there was a slight increase in the number of violent crimes in which the victim believed the offender was younger than 18. The authors note that while the recent increases have been slight, they might indicate that the crime decline is ending.

JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA ANSWER

No. While the number of Arizona juveniles has increased by 3%, the number of juveniles arrested or referred to juvenile court has increased by less than 1%.

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